recognizes a certain constant determination of the art of stone-implement making by the qualities of the material and the muscular activities of man. It has been disputed whether the form called " turtle-backs " were one form in the series of artifacts, or a misform produced by errors in manufacture. " The American archaeologists, who have labored long to repeat the processes of the aborigines in stone work, find themselves unavoidably making * turtle-backs,' when they are really trying to make the leaf-shaped blade." [1] The handicraftsmen of the Smithsonian Institute have not been able to make a leaf-shaped blade such as may be seen in the museums, and no Indian has been found who could make one. " This is one of the lost arts."[2] Other pieces of rude form have been set aside as chips, or rejects, but such are found in use as scrapers, or in handles, and are to be recognized as products which belong to the series.[3] Some rude implements found in the hill gravels of Berkshire, England, have been offered as anterior to the paleolithic implements as usually classified.[4] Lubbock said that he could not find in the large Scandinavian collections " a single specimen of a true paleolithic type." [5]

128. Forms of stone axes. Stone axes are found all over the globe. Chipped, sharpened, polished, grooved, pierced, handled, are different kinds which may be set in a series of advancing improvement, and under each grade local varieties may be distinguished, but the art is essentially the same everywhere. " Probably no discovery is older than the fact that friction would wear away wood or bone, or even stone."[6] It was also learned that rawhide and sinew shrank in drying, and this fact was very ingeniously used to attach handles, the sinew or

membrane being put on while fresh and wet. American stone axes are grooved to receive a handle made by an ingenious adaptation of roots and branches with pitch or bitumen. "Bored stone axes are found in the tropical regions of America. Although they are very rare, they are well executed." [7] The device of boring stone axes appears

[1] **Mason, *Origin of Invention*^ 132. * JAI, XXIV, 44.**
[2] **'*Ibid.,* 123, 136. ** Ibid.,* X, 316.**
[8] ***Intern. Cong. AntJirop.*^ 1893, 67. [6] Mason, *Origin of Invention** 148.**
[7] **Ratzel, *Volkerkunde,* II, 586.**